

HARD WOOD—Dry, \$2@50; green, \$1@00.
CORN—Corn, 50¢; meal, bag lots, 90¢.
CARS—50¢, bag lots.

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

[Corrected March 28, for the Maine Farmer, by G. W. Wadleigh.]
Cheese higher. New domestic cheese firm. Eggs lower. Potatoes easier. Butter—Cow. Fowl plenty. Chickens plenty. No change in pork. Veal steady. BEANS—Western pea beans, \$2.50. Yellow Eyes, \$2.50. BUTTER—Ball butter, 18¢@20¢. Creamery, 25¢.

CHEESE—Factory, 13@14¢; Sage, 16¢. EGGS—Fresh, 15¢ per dozen. LARD—In pails, best, 9½@10¢. PROVISIONS—Wholesale—Clear salt pork, \$12 60@13 00 per bbl.; beef per side (@2¢c); fowl, 12@13¢; veal, 9¢; round hams, 11@12¢; lamb, 9¢; chicken, 14@15¢.

POTATOES—40¢ per bushel. CABBAGES—2½¢ per lb. BEETS—1¢ per lb. TURNIPS—40¢ per bushel. APPLES—\$2 50@3 00 per bbl. CRANBERRIES—\$12 00@15 00 per bbl.

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO
Most talked of potato on earth! Our
California is also about the Cal-
ifornia Potato. Largest farm and vegetable seed
growers in the world. \$1.20 and
up a bbl. Send this catalog and
order for it. Catalog, P76.

JOHNSON'S SEED @ LA CROSSE, WI.

S. & B.
Earth Auger,
only \$2.50.
A rapid, self cleaning
implement. Bores
holes quickly in hard
ground.

Our Fence
Machines

The Green Farms, (Conn.) farmers' club agrees with us that planting apple orchards with standard varieties, and giving thorough care, fertilizing and spraying will solve the question of profit from the orchard.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn, who is running extensive farm operations in New Hampshire, in speaking of the use of commercial fertilizers and chemicals, says that the profits rest largely in their wholesale purchase. That is they must be bought at the lowest practicable cost. This is just what the Farmer has long claimed.

The Missouri Horticultural Society will keep an exhibition table filled with fruit at the Paris Exposition during the entire time the exhibition continues. A shipment of seventy-three barrels of apples has already been forwarded to be in place at the opening. These were mostly commercial sorts, Bee Davis, Gano, York Imperial, Clayton, Winsop, Willowtong, Ingram and Janet, with smaller quantities of some twenty other varieties. The apples are to be put in cold storage to be drawn upon as wanted to keep the exhibition settings of two or more kinds.

BIRCH HILL POULTRY FARM,

F. P. Blanchard, Proprietor,

Box 515, SANFORD, MAINE.

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THE COUNTRY IS FULL

of Farmers who eat "page Farmers are all right."

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RAPE.

Dear Sirs: I want to inquire through the Farmer something about raising rape for cows and sheep for green feed, and where the seed can be found. I saw in the Farmer last summer a man in Waterville raised it.

Yours truly,

G. F. CHILD.

Rape is a plant of the turnip family. Instead of developing the root as in a turnip the growth is directed to the development of the leaves. In looks and in character rape is closely identified with the leaves of the rutabaga turnip.

The planting and culture should be the same as for turnips. On reasonably well prepared land the growth will be two to two and a half feet high. Its special value is for fattening sheep and lambs in autumn, and a goodly increase of that value comes from the fact that it costs nothing in the harvesting, the sheep and lambs feed it from the field where it stands. It is not a crop that can be stored for later use. It can be fed from the field till covered by winter snow. It grows well in this state. Kendall & Whitney, or H. T. Harmon & Co., Portland, will supply the seed. Dwarf Essex rape is the kind wanted.

HOW TO MAKE SHEEP PROFITABLE.

In the discussion over sheep growing at the institute at Dexter Mr. Elihu Briggs of Parkman, one of the best and most successful growers and feeders in the state, was drawn into the discussion and his practical suggestions will be found valuable.

Read our Great Premium Offers on Page 6.



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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Vol. LXVIII.

No. 23.

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

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TWO hundred bushels of Potatoes remove eighty pounds of "actual" Potash from the soil. One thousand pounds of a fertilizer containing 8% "actual" Potash will supply just the amount needed. If there is a deficiency of Potash, there will be a falling-off in the crop.

We have some valuable books telling about composition, use and value of fertilizers for various crops. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
53 Nassau St., New York.

THE WATERVILLE TRAGEDY.

On Death of Edward Mathews, by Dr. Valorus P. Coolidge.

MARY'S DREAM.

In response to the request of a number of readers we asked for a copy of this poem and several have kindly responded. It is a touching story, with a lesson, and the younger will wonder at the story told, which is a matter of history. We extend thanks to all who have responded to our request.

Indulgent friends and strangers too,
A thrilling tale I'll tell to you;
Twill grieve your hearts the thing to hear,
And many an eye will drop a tear.

A mournful tragedy of late;
A young man's life did terminate;
The murderer's hand had laid him low,
Which makes our hearts with grief overflow.

Foolish Mathews, where is he?—
Sent heading to eternity.

The mortal debt by him is paid,
And in his narrow bed is laid.

No more will anguish seize his soul
No more will poison fill his bowl;

No more will friendship clutch his throat,
Or offer his mangled body glost.

Oh! V. P. Coolidge, how could you
So black a deed of murder do!

You, on your honor did pretend
To his dearest earthly friend.

For weeks and months you laid your plan,
To kill your friend and fellowman.

You thought the thing to safely do,
To both his life and money too.

You knew to Brighton he had gone,
And watched each hour for his return;

The pack for cattle which he drove
You swore within yourself to have.

You fail'd in that, but did succeed
By promising a mortgage deed

Of everything you here possessed,
So that he could in safety rest.

The money from the bank he drew,
And brou't with faithfulness to you;

Not dreaming of your vile intent,
Alone into your offsprings went.

You said, "Dear Mathews, worthy friend,
Our friendship here shall never end,
A glass of brandy thou must drink,
Twill do you good I surely think."

He drank the liquor you had fixed,
With Prusitic Acid amply mixed—
Then cried, "Lord! what can it be,
What poison have you given me?"

You grasp'd his throat, and stopped his
breath,

Until your friend lay still in death;

Then with a hatchet bruised his head,
After he was entirely dead.

His money then you took away,
And hid his watch out of your sleigh;

Then called for your confederate,
All your doings did relate.

"I have a secret, Flint," you said,
"And if by you I am betrayed,

The State will me for murder try,
And on the gallows I must die."

That cursed Ed. Mathews, don't you think,
Came here and did some brandy drink,

Then instantly he fell down dead,

And I have thump'd him on the head.

Where can we now his body thrust,
So that no one can us mistrust?

In yonder room his corse is laid,
I wish the river were its bed.

The murder we have done this night,
To-morrow will be brought to light;

But my good character and name,

Will shield me from all harm and blame.

We drud'g his lifeless form away,

Unto a cellar there to lay.

Until some one by chance did see

His mangled, bru'st and dead body.

Bat! Of the deeds of that black night,
By heaven are brought to noonday light;

The horrid deed I can't deny,

And on the gallows I must die.

Poor, unsuspecting murdered friend,
My earthly race must shortly end,

And I must stand before my God,

And feel his weighty chastening rod.

Old Edward Mathews, could you know

The scathing pangs I undergo,

You surely would look down from heaven

And say, let Coolidge be forgiven.

I see they mur'der'd form display'd

When might has cast its pale shade

Around my heart and lonesome cell—

Such horrid feelings none can tell.

When sleep, that harbinger of rest,
Has spread its mantle o'er my breast,

My thoughts will wend back to thee,

And see thou die in agony.

Oh! youthful days, forever past!

I thought thy joys would last;—

If I had worlds, them would I give,

To yield the life I've forfeited.

Take warning now by me, I pray—

Let right and justice guide your way;

May heaven's choicest blessings to you flow,

And save you from a Murderer's woe.

O. DRAKE.

London purple, when used at the necessary strength, often burns foliage severely. If lime is added as directed in the case of Paris green, it may be safely used. It is a fine powder, and remains much better in suspension than Paris green. Dry applications are not advised.

CENSUS OF PURE-BRED LIVESTOCK.

An enumeration of the pure-blood or pure-bred farm animals in the United States will be a part of the 12th census. The main schedule for agriculture provides for returning "the number, June 1, 1900, of all pure-blooded animals recorded or eligible to record, on the farm."

While the Treasury Department, in administering the tariff laws relative to pure-bred animals, does not accept the verbal statements of owners or agents, but requires certified evidence in writing of the pedigree claimed, the census enumerator will be compelled to rely pretty generally, if not wholly upon verbal replies as to whether stock is purebred.

The Customs Division of the Federal Government recognizes the certificates of the publishers of about 80 American and perhaps 75 English, German, French, Belgian, Russian, Spanish, Pomeranian, East and West Prussian, Netherlands, Friesland, Swiss, New Zealand, and Alsatian herdbooks. The Census Office will, of course, recognize the validity of these same registers.

As several months must elapse before the census of live stock will be taken, Director Merriam requests that all who are not certain whether their unregistered animals are grade, or pure-bred and "eligible to record," take steps definitely to settle the mooted point, and thus be prepared without hesitation to give the enumerator accurate information relative to this interesting inquiry.

The recognized herdbooks in which their animals, if eligible, may be registered, are as follows:

For horses: American Studbook, American Trotting Register, American Morgan Register, National Saddle Horse Register, American Hackney Studbook, American Cleveland Bay Studbook, American Clydesdale Studbook, American Shire Horse Studbook, American Suffolk Horse Studbook, American Shetland Pony Club Studbook, Percheron Studbook of America, French Coach Studbook, German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Studbook, Oldenburg Coach Horse Register, American Register of Belgian Draft Horses, National Register of French Draft Horses.

For cattle: American Shorthorn Herdbook, American Hereford Record, American Devon Record, American Sussex Register, Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club, Herd Register of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, Red Polled Herdbook, Ayrshire Record, American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook, American Galloway Herdbook, Holstein-Friesian Herdbook, Dutch-Belted Cattle Herdbook, American Polled Cattle Herdbook, Swiss Record.

For sheep: Register of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeder's Association, Register of the Vermont Atwood Merino Sheep Club, Register of the New York State American Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, Register of the Standard American Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, Register of the Ohio Spanish Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, Register of the United States Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, Register of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, Register of the National Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, Register of the Missouri Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, American Merino Sheep Register, Wisconsin Merino Sheep Register, National Delaine Merino Register, Improved Delaine Merino Register, Dickinson Spanish Merino Sheep Register, Black Top Merino Sheep Register, Improved Black Top Merino Record, Standard Delaine Merino Register, National Improved Saxony Sheep Register, American Shropshire Sheep Record, Hampshire Down Flock Record, American Oxford Record, Flock Book of the National Cheviot Sheep Society, American Lincoln Record, Register of the National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association, American Cotswold Record, American Leicester Record, Flock Record of the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America, Flock Book of the Continental Dorset Club, Register of the American Suffolk Registry Association.

For swine: American Berkshire Record, American Poland-China Record, Central Poland China Record, Ohio Poland China Record, Standard Poland-China Record, Northwestern Poland-China Swine Record, Cheshire White Record, American Duroc-Jersey Record, National Duroc-Jersey Record, American Essex Record, Cheshire Herdbook, Record of the Victoria Swine Breeders' Association, Record of the American Small Yorkshire Club, Register of the American Yorkshires Club, Record of the American Tamworth Swine Record Association.

The April Century is rich in pictorial illustration, its special art features including a frontispiece engraved by Cole, a full-page plate of H. O. Tanner's painting, "The Annunciation"; Castaigne's Paris pictures and Du Mond's decorative treatment of "The Groves of Pan," a poem by Clarence Uremy. From the "Talks with Napoleon," in this number, it appears that the Emperor was so fully resolved to make his home in America, in the event of defeat at Waterloo, that he had bills drawn upon this country for whatever sum he chose to take. "Fashionable Paris" is brought vividly before the reader by Richard Whiting's pen and brush. The author of "The Great Steel Makers of Pittsburgh and the Frick Carnegie Steel" is the subject of an article by James L. Martin. The article describes the wonderful development of the steel and coke industries of which Pittsburgh is the center.

"A field for young men with some capital is in the use of Japanese labor and skill to manufacture things for our home markets," says Frank G. Carpenter, writing from Japan in a series of articles dealing with "Chances for Young Men in the Far East."

The four issues of *The Youth's Companion* to be published in April will contain contributions by Charles Dudley Warner, Reginald de Koven and Sarah Orne Jewett. There will be twenty or more short stories, in addition to the opening chapter of a serial. The issues of April 5th and April 12th (the latter the Easter Number) will be double the usual size.

In the *Review of Reviews* for April the methods of industrial training pursued at Hampton Institute, in Virginia, are described by Albert Shaw, whose text is illustrated from a series of forty photographs recently taken by Miss Frances Johnston, of Washington, while "The Great Steel Makers of Pittsburgh and the Frick Carnegie Steel" is the subject of an article by James L. Martin.

"The Baby Is Cutting Teeth," says Frank G. Carpenter, writing from Japan in a series of articles dealing with "Chances for Young Men in the Far East." The article describes the wonderful development of the steel and coke industries of which Pittsburgh is the center.

"Prevention is the best bribe," You can prevent sickness and cure the tired feeling and all blood humors by taking zinc white.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by
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OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.
JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
\$1.50 AFTER 3 MONTHS.ONLY AGRICULTURAL
NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one inch space, \$2.50 for four insertions and sixty cents for each subsequent insertion. Classified ads. one cent a word, each insertion.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICES.

Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers in Kennebec county.
Mr. F. S. Berry is calling on subscribers in York county.
Mr. A. G. Fitz is calling on subscribers in Cumberland county.Mr. J. L. James is calling on subscribers in Eastern Kennebec county.
Mr. E. M. Marks is calling on subscribers in Oxford county.

Sample Copy sent on application.

Try the Maine Farmer for one month.

STATE OF MAINE.

**A FAST DAY PROCLAMATION.**

Conforming to a time-honored custom, inspired by the pioneers and early settlers of New England, venerated by our fathers, and very generally observed throughout that section of our country down to the present time, I do now by the authority vested in me as Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, appoint

Thursday, the Nineteenth Day of April,

in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, as a day of Fasting and Prayer, to be observed by all the people of Maine in a manner which, in this sun-set of the nineteenth century, shall appropriately and reverently recall and recognize the names and merits which still cluster around this annual solemn day.

Given at the Executive Chamber, in Augusta, this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

LEWELLYN POWERS.

By the Governor,
BYRON BOYD, Secretary of State.**THE PESSIMIST.**The pessimist looks in the sky,
And if a cloud be there
He straightway heaves a doleful sigh
Because it isn't fair.
Or, if perchance, no cloud appear,
He gravely shoves his head
And groans: "Unless it rains, I fear
The crops will soon be dead."

—Chicago Times-Herald.

Should the nomination for Vice President fail to see of War, Long, it would provoke enthusiasm all through New England.

The final settlement between the New England Agricultural Society and Riga Park Association may give the prize winners at Portland ten to fifteen per cent. of their money. Not much there to encourage breeding or growing.

For the Maine Farmer,
AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

Corporation Farming as Viewed by a Maine Farmer.

Editor Maine Farmer: You wished me to give my views on whether or not corporations methods applied to farm operations would prove profitable.

I am a one-man farmer, and, with my brother and sister, grangers, have been studying the problems of our profession for several years in the grange, and trying, on my farm, to decide whether the man, the farm, the laws of the country or the manner of doing farm business was to blame for the multitude of evils that a poor farmer is subject to.

I can't see as the old farm is at fault very often, neither do I feel like condemning the man altogether. I have thought the tariff laws, with others, were the cause of many of our woes, but am getting over that idea somewhat. I am now convinced that our manner of doing our farm business is more at fault than all else combined.

My observations are that since steam and electricity began their mad race, the ways of doing business have changed. You can all realize to some extent, but none of us can comprehend how great the changes have been, for we are short-lived mortals. The old-time individual trader was supplanted by the co-partnership, and this, in turn, is giving way to the big department corporation stores.

Railroads that were started by one or more men have gone into the hands of stockholders and corporations, and very many have passed on into trusts or a coming together of several corporations or large dealers. In like manner a great many manufacturing and transportation companies have or are trying to consolidate, and what for? Simply to make more money. Do they make more? Evidently. The farmers of Maine have lost a firm friend by the death of Mr. Abbott.

The opinion of Gen. Joe Wheeler in regard to the Philippines must certainly be worth hearing, in view of his experience there. In an article on the subject in a recent number of *Leslie's Weekly*, he says:

"I believe that the back of the rebellion in the Philippines is broken; there will be little more to do in a military way. There will be some guerrilla warfare, but it will not amount to much. As for Aguinaldo, I do not consider him a patriot. He was fighting for a great prize. Had he won, he would have been a powerful emperor, a mighty dictator. As far as I am concerned, I believe we should establish civil government in the Philippines. I am in favor of territorial government, and I see nothing incongruous in making these various islands into territories. The group should be

divided into three or four territories, not only because of the extent of the islands, but because of the antagonisms existing among the different peoples. Some of these tribes have been our dearest friends, and it would be most unfair not to give them the right of self-government. Many of them are already fit for self-government in local affairs, and under territorial governors appointed by us they would get along very well, I am sure. "I consider the Filipinos a very simple people, perhaps with great possibilities. They are ambitious; many of them have been finely educated in Europe; they are not to be spoken of in the same breath with the Africans, so far as their possibilities go. They are, too, easily governed, and, with fair treatment we shall have no trouble with them. They appreciate consideration, but they are sensitive and are unwilling to be treated as inferior."

On the question of ultimate annexation or the remote future of the Philippines I am not yet prepared to speak; but I do think that we owe much to the many citizens of the islands who are not Filipinos, and especially to those Filipinos who have been friendly to us. If our army were to be withdrawn from the islands, the natives who have been deprived of their lands would be subjected to all sorts of persecutions, and many of them would meet death, all on account of their kindness to us."

OLD HOME WEEK.

Portland is enthusiastic for the proposed celebration of "Old Home Week" in Maine, and a very attractive pamphlet has been issued by the Board of Trade to assist in boosting the subject, illustrated by fine half-tones of Maine scenery. Portland does not desire a monopoly of the celebration, but only urges that in addition to the local reunions, one general reunion of all visitors, so far as possible, should be held in some large city; and where could this meeting more appropriately take place than in Portland, the gateway to all parts of Maine? This same idea was carried out last year in New Hampshire, the general meeting being held at Concord.

But putting the question of trusts aside, let us consider farm corporations. Can farming be done by corporations profitably? They make our butter and cheese, they can our corn and other products, they do most every other kind of business, and no doubt but what they carry on ordinary farm operations somewhere, but if not, why not? Our late State Lecturer Cook told us of a man out West who operated his farm on modern business principles, and paid himself bigger dividends than a big city syndicate that practiced all manner of sharp methods, paid its stockholders. Our National Master Jones told us how he saved big money by operations such as only large dealers can carry on.

All of us one-man farmers realize very fully how we labor at a disadvantage in carrying on our farm operations, lack of capital, tools, teams and help and the ability and skill to do many kinds of work required. Now modern business concerns do not require one man to do all kinds of work. Each man is employed at the kind of work for which he is best fitted or adapted. Can we do this on the farm? Yes. How? By farming on the corporation plan.

To illustrate, let me picture to you such a farm. I have in mind a locality that I think especially adapted for such operations. It contains about a mile square of territory and contains some 10 or 12 farms. The tillage land is mostly one stretch of nice river intervale land. The pastures are upland. A railroad passes through it and a station is located near the centre of the fields. A post office and two mills are also within the territory. One of the mills was formerly a grist mill, but of late years is only used to saw lumber into spool and dowel stock and remains idle the most of the year. The other mill is a general-purpose saw mill, and is run by its owner in connection with his farm. Now nearly all this property is for sale, and can be purchased for a reasonable sum. Supposing that these 10 or 12 owners would form a stock company, legally incorporated for the purpose of operating these farms, or suppose a corporation formed for the purpose, buy these farms to operate upon. The directors should employ a good stock buyer to buy and sell all kinds of stock kept on the farms, and let him have a general oversight of their care and keep the pastures and barns full.

Another man adapted to work a crew of men, to be foreman or overseer of the farns, to direct the work of the teams and men, and carry out the plan of crop the directors decide upon. The chores and barn work to be done by those especially adapted and interested in the work, and so on through the various departments.

One of the first things to be considered by such a concern would be the buying of feeds, seeds, phosphates, &c., and also groceries and supplies for its employees. In fact, as in the locality referred to there is no store, the corporation would need to establish a regular feed and grocery store, and a good trade could be secured. The old grist mill would do the grinding as well as the sawing of birch lumber.

The saw mill would furnish lumber for repairs of buildings and the erection of new ones, and furnish employment for regular employees winters and at odd times, beside the custom work for others.

Another matter of prime importance would be the matter of selling the products at retail as much as possible. For this purpose a marketman would needs be employed who could retail the products in the half dozen near-by villages. The products of such a farm would be kept one or more marketmen busy the year round, selling at retail.

Heroin lies the greatest advantage that a corporation farm would have over a small individual farmer. They could buy at wholesale and sell at retail where now buy at retail and sell at wholesale and have nothing to say about the price in either case. Another adjunct of the corporation farm would be a well equipped slaughter house where all the meat products could be conveniently dressed and prepared for market and all the by-products saved and put in form to get the highest cash retail price. Still other adjuncts would be the establishment of evaporators for evaporating maple sap and apples, a small cannery establishment for canning berries, fruits, pickles, &c., also a cheese or butter factory or both as the needs require.

Most of the work in these establishments could be performed by the wives and children of the employees who live in the farmhouses near by, and be paid for in a way to insure a safe profit on the goods produced. Such other labor saving adjuncts as a telephone connection between the company's office and the various houses on the farm and with the different market towns would be most helpful, and also electric lights for the stables and houses, the electricity generated in one of the mills.

One great consideration favorable to such a farm which relates to the maintenance of their productive capacity is that the operators are not dependent on the life or health of any one man or set of men. The greatest losses our private

farms suffer is in the changes occasioned by death and sickness; a corporation, when prospering, never dies or ceases its operations.

The above, Mr. Elitor, is a brief outline of a method of farming that would give opportunity to apply modern business principles to farm operations, that would open a field for the development of the best business and intellectual talents among our farmers, that would open up a better chance for young men to enter the business and work their way up through the different grades, that would, I think, insure better profits and above all fit us to protect our interests against similar combinations among manufacturing and transportation companies.

Let our corporations form trusts, adopt corporation and trust methods of doing business. Fight them with their own weapons, adopt their tactics, control the prices of our products as they do theirs. There is no patent right on their methods of conducting business, and we, after our with have become sufficiently sharp and the business learned, can, through our corporation and grange organizations, give them odds and beat them at their own game.

Supposing there were several hundred formed corporations in the state of Maine, doing farm business in all its branches, and these corporations should join together, and they could do so probably easier than so many individual farmers, and as well as any like number of railroads or paper mills, and form a trust, so that all the principal products can be sold through one agency and all supplies purchased by the same. Couldn't this trust control the price of potatoes, sweet corn, butter, cheese, beef and many other of our products? Certainly. Men of wealth who are interested to keep up the old homestead could assist the farmers by furnishing some cash capital and aid in the direction of affairs, and thus insure permanent care and improvements at the old home and surrounding farms included in the corporation farm. Retired and invalided business men could find safe chances to invest and congeal out of door exercises adapted to their condition. In many other ways which I refrain from referring to now this plan ought to operate for good. If good modern business principles applied to farm operations will prove profitable then all that is needed to enhance the value of our farms and make farming attractive to old and young, and protect our interests against discriminating laws is to leave the old ruts, make the change in spite of petty personal inclinations and notions. I would like the views of others.

A MAINE FARMER.

THE LATE MR. KENNEDY.

Mr. William Robert Kennedy of Chelsea, died at his home in that town, on Sunday, the 25th of March. He was born in Augusta, on the 6th of October, 1820, and was consequently in the 75th year of his age. He was son of the late William Kennedy, who died in this city several years since, and was in direct line of the Kennedy, Kannady, who were among the first settlers of Augusta.

In early youth, the subject of this sketch was a seafaring man, in this capacity becoming inured to toil and hardship.

For many years he has been at work on the Kennebec river, collecting, rafting and running logs for the late Ira D. Sturgis, and since Mr. Sturgis' death, for Gen. J. Manchester Haynes, proving himself a trusted and most competent workman. He furnished his own tools and boats, doing the work for the above named gentleman under contract. For the past 10 years, Warren H. Sawyer of Hallowell has been in partnership with him in the business.

Mr. Kennedy moved to Chelsea some 30 years ago, where he has resided ever since. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Fannie H. Kennedy, daughter, a daughter by a former marriage, Mrs. Annie Kullins of Hallowell, and an adopted son, George H. Kennedy, now of Harrison, Idaho.

The funeral was from his late home in Chelsea. For three days the remains were exposed to Augusta by his brother-in-law, Mr. Sturgis.

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THE CRUCIFIXION OF PHILIP STRONG.

By REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON,
Author of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" "Malcom Kirk," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Etc.

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"Well, then, 'Brother Man,'" said Philip, smiling a little to think of the very strangeness of the whole affair. "Your reason for thinking I was not sincere in my sermon this morning was because of the extravagant lunch this evening?"

"Not altogether. There are other reasons." The man suddenly bowed his head between his hands, and Philip's wife whispered to him: "Philip, what is the use of talking with a crazy man? You are tired, and it is time to put out the lights and go to bed. Get him out of the house now as soon as you can."

The stranger raised his head and went on talking just as if he had not broken off abruptly.

"Other reasons. In your sermon you tell the people they ought to live less luxuriously. You point them to the situation in this town where thousands of men are out of work. You call attention to the great poverty and distress all over the world, and you say the times demand that people live far simpler, less extravagant lives. And yet here you live yourself like a prince. Like a prince," he repeated after a peculiar gesture, which seemed to include not only what was in the room, but all that was in the house.

Philip glanced at his wife as people do when they suspect a third person is being out of his mind and saw that her expression was very much like his own, feeling, although not exactly, that both glanced around the room.

It certainly did look luxurious, even if not princely. The personage was an old mansion which had once belonged to a wealthy but eccentric sea captain. He had built to please himself, something after the colonial fashion, and large square rooms, generous fireplaces, with quaint mantels and tiling and hard wood floors gave the house an appearance of solid comfort that approached luxury. The church in Milton had purchased the property from the heirs, who had become involved in ruinous speculation and parted with the house for a sum little representing its real worth. It had been changed a little and modernized, although the old fireplaces still remained, and one spare room, an annex to the house proper, had been added recently. There was an air of decided comfort, bordering on luxury, in the different pieces of furniture and the whole appearance of the room.

"You understand," said Philip, as his glance traveled back to his visitor. "This house is not mine. It belongs to my church. It is the parsonage, and I am simply living in it as the minister."

"Yes, I understand. You, a minister, are living in this princely house while other people have not where to lay their heads."

Again Philip felt the same temptation to anger steal into him, and again he checked himself at the thought: "The man is certainly insane. The whole thing is simply absurd. I will get rid of him. And yet—"

CHAPTER XII.

In the morning Philip knocked at his guest's door to waken him for breakfast. Not a sound could be heard within. He waited a little while and then knocked again. It was as still as before. He opened the door softly and looked in.

To his amazement, there was no one there. The bed was made up neatly, everything in the room was in its place, but the strange being who had called himself "Brother Man" was gone.

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"Do as you preach that others ought to."

Again that silence fell over the room. And again Philip felt the same impression of power in the strange man's words.

"Brother Man," he said, using the term his guest had given him, "do you think I am living too extravagantly to live as I do?"

"Yes, in these times and after such a sermon."

"What would you have me do?" Philip asked the question half seriously, half amused at himself for asking advice from such a source.

"Do as you preach that others ought to."

Again that silence fell over the room. And again Philip felt the same impression of power in the strange man's words.

"Brother Man," as he wished to be called, bowed his head between his hands again, and Mrs. Strong whispered to her husband: "Now it is certainly worse than foolish to keep this up any longer. The man is evidently insane. We cannot keep him here all night. He will certainly do something terrible. Get rid of him, Philip. This may be a trick on the part of the whisky men."

Never in all his life had Philip been so puzzled to know what to do with a human being. Here was one, the strangest he had ever met, who had come into his house; it is true he had invited himself to stay all night and then had accused his entertainer of living too extravagantly and called him an insincere preacher. Add to all this the singular fact that he had declared his name to be "Brother Man" and that he spoke with a calmness that was the very incarnation of peace, and Philip's wonder reached its limit.

In response to his wife's appeal Philip rose abruptly and went to the front door. He opened it, and a whirl of snow danced in. The wind had changed, and the mean of a coming heavy storm was in the air.

The moment that he opened the door his strange guest also arose, and putting on his hat he said, as he moved slowly toward the hall: "I must be going. I thank you for your hospitality, madam."

Philip stood holding the door partly open. He was perplexed to just what to do or say.

"Where will you stay tonight?

"My home is with my friends," replied the man. He laid his hand on the door, opened it and had stepped one foot out on the porch when Philip, seized with an impulse, laid his hand on his arm, gently but strongly pulled him back into the hall, shut the door and placed his back against it.

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"My home is with my friends," replied the man. He laid his hand on the door, opened it and had stepped one foot out on the porch when Philip, seized with an impulse, laid his hand on his arm, gently but strongly pulled him back into the hall, shut the door and placed his back against it.

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E
00,000 Bottles
Rheumatic Remedy.
7,200 LAST MONTH.
Buy--Then Send for a Free
Distribution Closes.

Home Department. EVERY MOTHER

Will be interested
in the announce-
ment made upon
the fourth page re-
garding the Maine
Farmer.

WHEN I HAVE TIME.

Then I have time, so many things I'll do
to make life happier and more fair
for those whose lives are crowded now with
care.

To help them from their low despair.

When I have time.

Then I have time, the friend I love so well
know no more those weary rolling days;

I'll lose her feet in pleasant paths away,

and cheer her heart with words of sweetest
grace.

When I have time.

Then you have time! The friend you hold
so dear

May be beyond the reach of your sweet in-
tent:

Never know that you so kindly meant
To fill her life with sweet content,

When you had time.

Now I have time, so many things I'll do
those around whose lives are now so dear;
Her may not meet you in the coming year—

Now is the time.

—Indianapolis News.

For the Maine Farmer.
A LEAF FROM LIFE EXPERIENCES.

Mothers should teach their girls in
their early years to cook, sew and knit,
and prepare a meal by the time they are
fourteen years of age. Mrs. Speer's ex-
periences recalled many experiences in
my life's history. My mother had four
daughters; I was the youngest. When
she was well she always did the cooking
best, saying that she was afraid that
they would waste the food. In those
days the cooking was all done by a large fireplace. Stoves were being
used at that time but were high priced
and only those that were well to do could
afford them. In those back towns, at far
away markets and railroads, at that time,
men and women with a family of chil-
dren obtained in two ways, and the best
was to get a good husband, all other facts
writing their friends, urging them to send
to a certainty that he has discovered an
which are to-day baffling doctors and dr-

it will be mailed on request; but don't fail
to mail it free upon request. Address
Guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COM-
PANY, Limited, of London, Eng.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1899.

Real estate \$ 85,148 69
Mortgage loans 265,600 00
Stocks and bonds 1,834,660 00
Bank 1,074,637 68
Total 3,004,446 37
Less premiums 2,043,592 33
Net other liabilities 83,817 31

Total \$2,402,652 64
Surplus over all liabilities \$5,728,462 80

ACCOMMER. FARM & WHITEN., Agents, Au-
gusta, Me.

QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, Quincy, Mass.

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1899.

Real estate \$ 19,825 24
Mortgage loans 14,700 00
Stocks and bonds 303,158 00
Bank 4,828 36
Total 328,571 60
Less premiums 2,041 07
Interest and rents 33,860 56
Less other liabilities 34,446 75
Total 12,014 69

Gross assets \$3,737,401 36
Less premiums not admitted 8,938 00

Admitted assets \$3,728,462 80

LIMITILITIES DEC. 31, 1899

Net unpaid losses \$ 370,643 00
Earned premiums 2,043,592 33
Net other liabilities 83,817 31

Total \$2,402,652 64
Total liabilities and surplus \$5,728,462 80

ACCOMMER. FARM & WHITEN., Agents, Au-
gusta, Me.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, of Hartford, Conn.

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1899.

Real estate \$ 231,700 00
Mortgage loans 1,010,810 00
Stocks and bonds 1,697,809 00
Bank 1,068,810 75

Total \$3,600,319 75

Less premiums 840,569 75

LIABILITYTIES DEC. 31, 1899.

Net unpaid losses \$ 200,741 00
Earned premiums 5,621 00

Total \$254,861 75

Total liabilities and surplus \$40,559 75

ACCOMMER. FARM & WHITEN., Agents, Au-
gusta, Me.

K-NILE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, of Portland, N. H.

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1899.

Real estate \$ 31,400 00
Mortgage loans 10,410 00
Stocks and bonds 44,604 95

Bank 1,839 12

Total \$80,543 07

Less premiums 149 29

LIABILITYTIES DEC. 31, 1899.

Net unpaid losses \$ 37,433 61
Earned premiums 210,739 33

Total \$20,100 00

Plus or over all liabilities 12,772 99

Total \$3,600,585 03

Less premiums 87,048 88

Total \$3,513,536 15

Total liabilities and surplus \$3,600,451 75

ACCOMMER. FARM & WHITEN., Agents, Au-
gusta, Me.

W. K. NELSON STATE FIRE INSURANCE COM-
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ACCOMMER. FARM & WHITEN., Agents

Grange News.

Maine State Grange.
State Master,
OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.
State Overseer,
F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.
State Secretary,
E. H. LIBBY, Andover, Merrimac F. O.
Executive Committee,
OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.
L. W. JOHN, Dexter.
BOYDTON BRANCH, East Eddington.
R. D. LEAVITT, How's Corner.
COLUMBUS HAYFORD, Mayville Ctr.
Grange Gatherings.
April 19—York Pomona, Aliewood.
April 20—Woolwich, Woolwich.
April 21—Knox Pomona, Sc. Thomaston.
April 26—Sagadahoc Pomona, Woolwich.

THE MAN WHO BUILDS THE FIRE.

(The literary contest in Skowhegan grange brought out the talent and the following by State Chaplain Emerson, will be enjoyed.)

We heard of the man behind the gun
And the man behind the plow;
The brilliant work that each has done
With the man that thinks the cow.
But about us all, beyond them all,
From sea to seed sire,
Is the man, who, at early morning light,
Turns out and builds the fire.

To keep up the kitchen fire
The summer's heat and winter cold,
From boyhood's early days
To the time the man is old,
Is a fact so far beyond
Either gun, or plow, or cow,
That we gladly take the pen
And place laurels on his brow.

We give great credit to the gun,
As though war deserved our praise,
And we speed the hours of now
Through the long and autumn days,
And the milk from the upland,
We prize still higher and higher;
But they all go into the shade
Compared with the kitchen fire.

It is a fine thing to live
In this grand old state of ours,
When summer brooks o'er the land,
Crowned with fruits and flowers;
But when winter takes the lead,
What do we most require?
Isn't it a snug and cozy place
Alongside the kitchen fire?

All honor to the husbandman,
As he works hard through the day,
Just for his board and clothing,
Exchanging no other pay;
Working through the winter day;
Working for his heart's desire;
Getting up that store of wood
That goes to the kitchen fire.

And each succeeding morning,
As the years go passing by,
When care rests heavily upon him,
And old age comes drawing nigh,
With his wife quietly sleeping
It no' disturbs his ire,
To turn out at early dawn
And build the kitchen fire.

How could you build your bread?
How could you cook your meat?
How simply your table,
With anything fit to eat?
How would you when you couldn't
Neither beg nor buy nor hire
Without the aid that comes
By help of the kitchen fire?

There are heroes on the sea;
Born heroes on the land;
Heroes are in the ranks,
And heroes in command,
But of all the living heroes,
The one we most admire
Is he who gets up the fire
And builds the kitchen fire.

A man may have a heart,
Or a love, or a big heart,
He may possess these gifts
That all the world calls smart,
He may be able to detect
A true man from a liar,
But greater than all of this
Is the man who builds the fire.

It takes a courage to face the guns;
'Tis a task to drive the plow,
And all of us will join
The man who milks the cow.
But when you seek perfection
In art, or music, or skill,
Just point in the direction
Of the man who builds the fire.

The next meeting of Cumberland County Pomona grange will be held with

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Presumpscot grange, Portland, Saturday, April 21.

Naples grange meets at the village the 1st and 3d Saturdays. Expect to receive two members at the next meeting. Have organized a Patron's Sociable. Object is to build horse sheds at the village. At the last sociable '72 took supper with Sister M. D. Heseltine.

Parkman grange hall has been quite extensively repaired recently. At their last regular meeting, 10 candidates were instructed in the third and fourth degrees, after which an excellent supper was served. A number more are expected to join the order soon.

The lectures of Exeter grange, Sister Clara Brown, is giving out questions to make us search the encyclopedias and histories. She gets all the questions she can, out of everybody she can, and then draws the answers out of us poor patriots.

The result is very satisfactory, as we learn a little something every night and some amusement is afforded us as well. The questions at last meeting were "How does it happen that we have no IV on the face of a clock?" "Where is the highest telegraph station in the world?" "What will be the title of the Prince of Wales when he succeeds to the throne of England?"

The questions ranged all over the world and hit on all sorts of subjects. We find it very interesting. Sister Brown is a very interested and energetic lecturer. At last meeting the sisters filled the chairs, with the exception of Bro. Jacob Eastman as overseer, as there was no other brother present. Such cattle as of good quality found easy sales at steady rates. The range 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Butter is about two cents lower than a week ago. This has been brought about by the slow trade and increased supplies from Northern sources, and the market is still unsettled and in buyers' favor.

On Monday there were a few sales at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per barrel. The buyers were willing to pay over 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the first lots of Vermont and New Hampshire creamery in assorted size tubs. Before the close 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ was all that could be obtained for most offerings.

Dairy butter has been arriving quite freely for several days, and as the quality runs poor, it has been slow of sale at over 20 cents, and a large portion is offered for buyers at 17 to 19 cents. It is coming along in small packages, and, while it is not cheap enough for baker's use, it is not as desirable as now down to 20 cents.

Jobbers have been forced to follow the course of the wholesale market as near as they could, and have met the wants of their customers on the basis of 24 to 25 cents for the best quality in tube and boxes.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Wednesday, April 4, 1900. Pressed hay steady. Butter in better supply, about 10 lower. Cheese steady. Eggs 11c. Beans unchanged.

Mutton and lamb are both quiet and Beef is a fraction higher. Flour is yet in light demand, millers being firm in their ideas in spite of the easier wheat market. Pork provisions and lard are both tending higher, following the stronger market for hogs, which are higher than they have been for several years. Potatoes quiet.

APPLES—Eating apples, \$3.00@4.00 per bushel. Evaporated, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per lb.

BUTTER—Creamery, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; Vermont dairy, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

BEANS—Maine pea, \$2.30@2.35; California pea, \$2.50@2.55; Yellow Eyes, \$2.50.

CHEESE—Sage, 15c; Vermont dairy, 13c@14c; N. Y. factory, 13c@14c.

FLOUR—Low grades, \$2.65@2.80 Spring wheat, \$3.15@3.65; patent Spring wheat, \$3.15@3.65; Michigan straight roller, \$3.80@4.00; winter wheat patent, \$4.00@4.25; choice corn, \$2.00@2.35 extra.

FISH—Cod, Shore, \$4.75@5.00; herring, per bbl., \$4.75@5.00; scaled per box, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

GRAIN—Corn, car lots, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; bag lots, 40@45c; oats, car lots, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; bag lots, 36@47c; meal, bag lots, 48c; shorts, sack car lots, \$1.50@10.00; shorts, bag lots, \$19.00@19.50; middlings, sack car lots, \$19.00@21.00; cottonseed meal, car lots, \$20.00; bag lots, \$27.00.

LARD—Pork, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; pure, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. @9.4c. POTATOES—\$0.60@65c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 11c@12c; chickens, 12@14c; turkeys 13@14c; eggs, 14c; beef, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; round hams, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. @6c; ham, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; mutton, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; lambs, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

AUGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOL MARKET.

(Corrected April 4 for the Maine Farmer by D. F. Webber.)

HAY—In demand; higher. Shorts and meal steady. Wood plenty. Wool unsettled. Straw wanted.

STRAW—Pressed, 9c; loose, \$5@7.

SHEARS—98c per hundred, \$19.00 per ton.

Mixed Feed, \$1.

WOOL—24c per lb.; lamb skins, 75c@82c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, \$1.35

27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. ZAGG GLUTEN MEAL—Ton lots, \$24; bag lots, \$1.60; Buffalo, ton lots.

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